

U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SUPERFUND UPDATE
ESCAMBIA TREATING COMPANY SITE
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Region 4

January 2002

**This is an update of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the
Escambia Treating Company Superfund Site**

In 1994, EPA began a Remedial Investigation /Feasibility Study at the Escambia Treating Company site to investigate the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to develop and evaluate remedial alternatives. Remedial action alternatives were formulated considering the extent of contamination, contaminant type, concentrations, and applicable technologies. **Below are the remedial action alternatives for surface and subsurface soil that resulted from the feasibility study.**

1. No further action - \$80,659
2. Excavation and treatment using Thermal Desorption - \$214,605,552
3. Excavation and treatment using Bioremediation- \$138,964,897
4. Excavation and treatment using Soil Washing - \$62,644,684
5. Offsite Subtitle C landfill disposal - \$120,718,658
6. Onsite RCRA designed landfill - \$12,287,248

Although not presented as part of the feasibility study, EPA also is considering the following alternative:

7. Excavation and treatment using Solidification /Stabilization with onsite disposal - \$55,016,230

Superfund requires that each alternative undergo an evaluation on the basis of nine criteria:

Threshold Criteria - Must be met for an alternative to be further considered.

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment
2. Compliance with applicable relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

Balancing Criteria - Once an alternative has passed the first threshold it is balanced against the others which also passed using the following balancing criteria.

3. Long-term effectiveness
4. Reduction of mobility, toxicity, and volume through treatment
5. Short-term effectiveness
6. Implementability
7. Cost

Modifying Criteria - After balancing the alternatives against each other an alternative that best satisfies, each of the balancing criteria is considered for proposed selection based upon the expectation of the following:

8. State Acceptance
9. Community Acceptance

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

The following table presents a comparative analysis of the soil alternatives based on the threshold and balancing evaluation criteria. The objective of this section is to compare and contrast the alternatives so that decision makers may select a preferred alternative

Remedial Alternative	Criteria Rating						Approximate Present Worth (\$)
	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Compliance with ARARs	Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	Reduction of M/T/V Through Treatment	Short-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	
1 -- No Action	0	0	0	0	4	5	\$80,659
2 -- Excavation, Onsite Treatment w/ Thermal Desorption/BCD, and Onsite Disposal	5	5	5	5	3	4	\$214,605,552
3 -- Excavation, Onsite Treatment w/ Solid Phase Bioremediation, and Onsite Disposal	5	5	5	5	4	3	\$138,964,897
4 -- Excavation, Onsite Treatment w/ Soil Washing, and Onsite Disposal	5	5	5	5	3	4	\$62,644,684
5 -- Excavation, Transportation and Offsite landfill disposal	5	5	5	2	4	5	\$120,718,658
6 -- Excavation, onsite RCRA landfill disposal	5	5	5	2	4	4	\$12,287,248
7 -- Excavation, Onsite Treatment w/Solidification-Stabilization and Onsite Disposal	5	5	5	3	4	4	\$55,016,230

A ranking of "0" indicates noncompliance, while a ranking of "5" indicates complete compliance.
Present Worth Costs are based on achieving cleanup levels consistent with future commercial/industrial use of the site.

The table above presents a summary of each remedial alternative along with ranking scores for each evaluation criterion. Each alternative's performance against the criteria (except for present worth) was ranked on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 indicating that none of the criterion's requirements were met and 5 indicating all of the requirements were met. The ranking scores are not intended to be quantitative or additive, but rather are only summary indicators of each alternative's performance against the CERCLA evaluation criteria. The ranking scores combined with the present worth costs provide the basis for comparison among alternatives. Alternatives 2 through 7 are ranked higher than Alternative 1 across all the criteria. Alternatives 2 through 7 are the same for overall protection, compliance with ARARs, and long-term effectiveness and permanence. Alternatives 2 through 4 are ranked higher than Alternatives 5,

6 and 7 in reduction of M/T/V. Alternatives 3, 5, and 7 are ranked higher than Alternatives 2 and 4 require less effort to construct (thus reducing the risk to onsite workers) than the treatment systems associated with thermal desorption/BCD, soil washing, or construction of an onsite RCRA landfill. However, Alternative 3 is ranked lower than Alternatives 2, 4, 6, and 7 since bioremediation will take the longest to remediate the contaminated soil (the expected levels of dioxin will not readily biodegrade) and require more extensive treatability testing than the other alternatives. Alternative 5 ranks highest in Implementability

Aerial view of the Escambia Site and Relocation Pilot Area

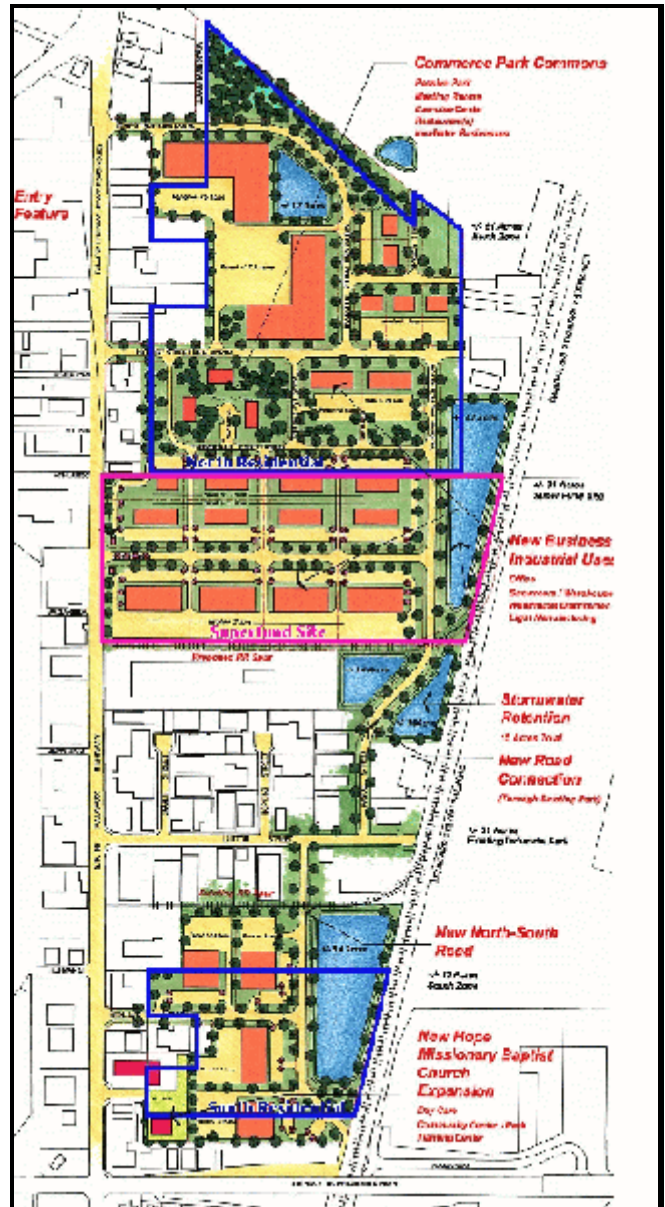


Detailed information about investigation and each of the alternatives can be found at the:

**Information
Repository for the
Escambia site at the: West
Florida Regional Library,
200 West Gregory Street,
Pensacola, Florida 32501, Phone
(850) 435-1763.**

For additional information you may contact:

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**Conceptual Plan for Reuse of the
Escambia Site**